



Proclamation.

Bombay BY Virtue of a Precept to me direct. to wit. I hereby proclaim and give notice, that a Session of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery will be holden before the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay at the Court House in Bombay, on Wednesday the fourteenth day of April next, at Eleven o'Clock in the forenoon, for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, and other Crimes and Misdemeanors, had, done, or committed, within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Places & Factories subordinate thereto, and dependent hereon; and also to enquire, hear, and determine in like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Trespasses, Wrongs and Oppressions had, done, and committed, by any of his Majesty's British subjects, in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon the said Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place, will be holden a Session of Admiralty for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Trespasses, Misdemeanors, & other crimes and offences, had, done, perpetrated, or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, to attend at the time and place, above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.—Dated this 15th day of March 1819.

O. WOODHOUSE.

SHERIFF.

NOTICE.

THE Partnerships carried on by Mr. LACHLAN MACKINTOSH, JOHN WILLIAMSON FULTON, ENEAS MACKINTOSH, and ROBERT MCCLINTOCK under the Firm of MACKINTOSH FULTON & MCCLINTOCK, until 30th April 1809, when Mr. LACHLAN MACKINTOSH retired, and from that date until the retirement of Mr. ROBERT MCCLINTOCK under the Firm of MACKINTOSH FULTON and MCCLINTOCK, having respectively been dissolved, the public are hereby informed that since the dissolution of the last mentioned Partnership, JOHN WILLIAMSON FULTON, ENEAS MACKINTOSH, and JAMES CALDER, continue to carry on business as Agents at Calcutta, under the Firm of

Mackintosh and Co.

by whom all demands due to, and from, the above mentioned Partnerships will be adjusted.

Calcutta, 1st March, 1819.

NOTICE.

MR. ROBERT MCCLINTOCK begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he proposes on the 1st of May next, to Establish himself again in business as an Agent in Calcutta.

Calcutta, 1st March, 1819.

NOTICE.

A POINT of PERSIAN and ARABIC TYPES having been received at the GAZETTE Office, the Public are respectfully informed that compositors have been entertained and that printing in these Languages will be readily performed, at the same charge as the English.

Bombay, 7th April, 1819

استهبارانکه

حروف طبع بشیوه عربی که نمونه آن در این استهبارانکه مذکور شده موجود است هرگاه کسی از راه شفقت کاری در عربی یا فارسی از برای چاپ در گزیدیت هائیس بفرسند اتمام آن بسرو چشم خواهد شد

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSENGERS

TO
PENANG,
THE FAST SAILING BRIG



JUNO,
SCHMIDT COMMANDER,
COPPER BOTTOMED,

WILL be ready to take in Cargo on the 8th Instant, and will positively Sail on or before the 16th of the present month.

The above Vessel has excellent accommodations for Passengers.

For particulars please inquire at Messrs. ARATOON & GREGORY APCAR'S Office.

Bombay, 7th April, 1818.

નોલ જામા ઉનારુ મોલેશે*

શી પીનાંગ જાવાને*

ને જાલનારી પીરીંગ નાંમે જુના

કપતાન શીમીટ*

તાંબાની ફરાર કી થેલી છે*

તારીખ ૮ મી આઈ મહીનાની છે

માલ જોવાને જામાર થાશે* અ

ને આઈ મહીનાની ૧૬ મીનારી

ખે. ખામખા. ફકારશે છે ઉપર.

કહીક ને ખારકશ મધે ઉનારુ

મોને રજવાની જગા. છાણી શાહી

છે છે ખાખે ચોકશ ખખર મીં

મરાતુ નાંગારીંગોર મપકાર

ની આપી શમધે પુછે આથી માલુ

મપડશે તાં ૬ ની આપરેલ

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શને ૧૮ ૧૯ મંગરેજ*

Stores, or other necessary's for the use of His Majesty's Ships, such Bills being drawn upon the Naval Store Keeper, Naval Officer or Agent for Contingences for Victualling His Majesty's Ships, those Officers residing at Trincomalie, where but few persons have Commercial Agents.

Public Notice, is hereby given that with the concurrence of His Excellency the Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels of War, employed in the Indian Seas and those adjacent, I have entered into an agreement with Messrs. Parry and Dare at Madras, who will pay all such Bills, bearing the approval, of the Commander in Chief, or Commissioner of His Majesty's Navy for the time being. For which purpose the said Bills must be drawn according to the forms (which will be published in the course of the week,) be forwarded to this place, whence they will immediately be transmitted to Messrs. Parry and Dare at Madras, to be paid there out of Monies Specially provided for that purpose, to such Person or Persons as the Parties may authorize to receive Payment.

Given under my hand at His Majesty's Naval Yard Trincomalie this 8th day of March, 1819.

CLOTWORTHY UPTON, Capt. R. N.
Commissioner of His Majesty's Navy.
Bombay, April 7th 1819.

A CARD.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH
SUNDAY next the 11th Inst. being EASTER DAY, a collection will be made after the Sermon in the morning, in aid of the Church Fund for the benefit of European and other Poor.

Vestry Room,
6th April, 1819.

BOOKS

FOR SALE

AT THE
Gazette Office,

I Vol. Quarto, Narrative of a Residence in Algiers, - - - Rs. 20
I Vol. Octavo, Journey to Rome, and Naples by Henry Sass. - - - 5
I Vol. 2nd Part of Armata, - - - 3
I British Review No. 19. - - - 2
1 Prospectus of a National Poem, - - - 1
1 Essay On Capacity and Genius - - - 5
I Quarto, Essay on Consciousness. - - - 12
Bombay, 31st March, 1819.

A CARD.

THE Second Part of the Gazette Kalendar and Directory is ready for delivery, and the Army List is in a course of preparation.

Bombay, 7th April, 1819.

Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, 7th April, 1819.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.
BOMBAY CASTLE, 17TH MARCH 1819.

THE Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the division orders of the 12th Instant by Brigadier General Sir John Malcolm for completing the Bombay Pioneers with the detachment under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Corsellis in Malwa to (100) one hundred Men, and appointing Lieutenant Roe of the 1st Battalion 8th Regiment Native Infantry to the Charge of that Company, until relieved by the officer appointed to this duty from the Presidency.

Bombay Castle, 26th March 1819.

The following appointments is ordered to take place.
1st Battalion 1st or Grenadier Regiment N. 1. Lieut. Thomas Tylecote to be Adjutant vice Danbeny promoted to a company, date of appointment 1st Inst. 1819.

Bombay Castle, 27th March 1819.

Officers in command of Battalions, in charge of Pensioners, departments &c. and Officers detached from corps, who are interested in the division of the Bhurtpore Prize Property, are directed to transmit to the Paymasters of stations, or in the field within whose range there may be, abstracts according to the shares allowed to individuals of each rank in the government order dated the 29th of August 1818, published in General Orders of the 4th of September following and agreeably to the following rates.

	Number of shares of each rank	Amount of each share
Lieut. Colonel, ...	360	82 75
Major, ...	240	54 16

Captain, Capt. Lieut. or Surgeon, ...	120	27 1 50
Lieut. Assist. Surg. or Quar. Master, ...	70	15 3 92
Ensign, ...	50	11 1 66
Conductor, ...	12	2 2 90
Subadar, ...	5	1 57
Jemadar or Syrang, ...	3	2 74
Havaldar or first Tindal, ...	1 1/2	1 22
Sergeant, ...	2	1 83
Euro. Rank and file or Drummer, ...	1	91
Native Rank and file, Drummer, ...		
2 Tindal Lascar or Waterman, ...	1	61

The abstracts of the men now present with corps departments &c. are to be accompanied by the Rolls of their names, and the rank that they held at the time of the siege.

Abstracts for deceased men whose heirs are present with corps or who may prefer their claims to Commanding Officers are to be accompanied by Rolls of the deceased men stating the rank they held and the corps in which they served at the time of the siege, together with the names of the claimants and the nature of relationship entitling them to claim.

The forms of abstracts and Rolls required them to be in, may be obtained on application to the respective Paymaster.

Bombay Castle, 30th March 1819.

The Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the system authorized on the institution of the Commissariat by the explanatory rules of the Commissariat, Regulations, published in Government General Orders of the 11th July 1812, be reverted to, viz. that all Servants and establishments extra to the fixed establishment attached to particular branches of the Department, be entertained and discharged agreeably to the exigencies of the service at the discretion of the Commissary General and inserted in the bills in which they belong.

The General orders of the 25th April and 3d December 1818 appointing Lieutenants Seymour and Spratt, to the temporary charge of the Commissariat at Sevra droog and Malwan are accordingly countermanded.

Bombay Castle, 1st April 1819.

It appearing that Mr. John Lloyd, who was admitted on this establishment by the Government order of the 16th of December 1818, as an Infantry Cadet, and promoted to Ensign, has been appointed by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors expressly for the Artillery service, his Commission as Ensign is cancelled, and he is appointed an acting Lieut. Fireworker, from the date of his arrival at this Presidency viz. the 9th of December 1818.

Mr. E. W. Jones, Cadet for Infantry who arrived in the Ship Asia on the 25th ultimo, having produced a Certificate from the East India House, of his appointment for the Presidency, is admitted on the Establishment and promoted to the rank of Ensign from the date of his arrival.

Assistant Surgeon Gibson, M. D. is appointed to the Medical duties of Tannah, during the absence of Doctor Jukes.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—31st, Captain Coombe, 2d Regiment M. N. I. from Poonah.

April 2d, Lieut. Lawrence, N. M. S. K's. Brigade

3d, Captain Julius G. Griffith, Commissary of Stores, from Serroor.

5th, Ensign Campbell 1st 2d Regiment, from Poonah.

Do. Lieut. Stepney 65th, Regiment do.

DEPARTURES.—31st, Captain Lewis, P. A. H. to Poonah.

April 4th, Captain Stanly, Pay Master, B. S. F. to Baroda.

5th, Lieut. Thos. Thompson 1st Bat. 18th Regiment N. I. M. to Madras.

6th, Ensign A. Stanton 1st 7th to Poonah.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,
In your paper of the 24th March current, I observe a letter signed ZERROOSH, the contents of which have occasioned me considerable surprize.—The writer of that letter has made charges against me which as an honest man I cannot suffer to pass unnoticed & which no honest man ought to have made but on good authority.—In the preface to the Desatir I have said that I knew of only one copy of that work. In this letter it is affirmed that "during the lifetime of the late Governor of Bombay Mr. Duncan, three copies of the Desatir were seen in the hands of Mool-la Feeroz himself, and were constantly carried by him to Mr. Duncan, when engaged in looking into that work, during his leisure hours, for the purpose of being collated one with another; one of these copies," it is added, "was brought from Persia, a second was sold to him in Bombay, and a third was procured by Mr. Duncan."

This assertion I most positively deny. From the expression, *were seen*, it would appear that the fact is stated on report, and not from the writer's own knowledge.—He does not mention the name of his informer, by which means the origin of the mistake might have been traced. That I often went to Governor Duncan's for the purpose of translating

the Desatir is certain; but it is equally true, that I carried only one copy along with me, because I had only one: and, that one, Governor Duncan, most strictly enjoined me not only, not to lend, but not to shew to any one. I know indeed of three copies, but all made from the one in my possession. One or two years after my father came to Bombay he lent the Desatir to the late Framjee Monackjee Wadia, for the purpose of getting a copy made. The copy was made, and remained in Framjee's house till about the time of his death, when it could not be found. Another copy I allowed to be made for Sir John Malcolm, before Mr. Duncan began the translation along with me. This I was informed by General Malcolm, that he had lost, or lent to some person, but forgot to whom, and he never could recover it. He applied to me for another, which by Governor Duncan's directions I declined giving.

Your correspondent proceeds to state that of the three copies so alleged to have been in my possession one may have been from Persia; one is supposed to have been procured from the North of India, where Mr. Duncan had many friends, and that a third was brought about sixty years ago from Delhee to Surat by a Hindoostany Moghul, who gave it to Jeewanjee Pudumjee Dastoor, a Parsee of great learning, and a celebrated Astrologer, who set a great value on it, and allowed his friends to take copies: that after his death the book fell into the hands of his son Peshkun, whose mother carried it to Broach, where it was sold, and the purchaser took it to Bombay, and parted with it to Moola Feeroz, or his father, for a very small sum of money, some time after their return from Persia: that this may have occurred about thirty-five years ago, and is well known.

In the midst of this narrative, which is full of inaccuracies, I think I can discover that some ignorant person has deceived your correspondent by mistaking the *Dabistan* for the *Desatir*. Mr. Duncan did indeed receive a copy of the *Dabistan* from Benares, at a time when that work was extremely rare on this side of India, and regarded as a great curiosity. He was desirous of examining the account of the Iranis, and desired me to look into it. I did so and informed him that it was so faulty as not to admit of correction; but that I had a copy of it which might answer his object. My copy was accordingly sent for to Surat, and returned with other two, which Mr. Duncan was desirous of comparing himself and began the collation, but finding that employment occupy more of his time than he could spare, I undertook the business and collated the copies in my own house, with the assistance of Moonshee Serajooddeen Shaik Saheb, and Mobed Ferdoon, bin Murzeban. These copies I occasionally carried to Mr. Duncan, with whom I read some part of the account of the Iranis, with which the volume commences and of which he meditated a translation.

Of the copy said to be possessed by Jeewanjee Pudumjee, I know nothing. That man was my relation, but as I was only eight or ten years of age when I set out for Persia, and as he was dead before my return, I was little acquainted with him. That either I or my father ever brought or procured a copy of the *Desatir* in India, I most positively deny, and Zertoosht who deals in generalities and reports, does not chuse to give the name of the seller, by which the falsehood might be detected.

That there may be copies of the *Desatir* in India and Persia, I never thought of denying; but I affirmed that I had never heard of such. I cannot however refrain from remarking that it is very singular, if there are eight or ten copies of the *Desatir* at Surat, that their existence should have escaped not only my notice, but that of Mr. Duncan, a man very curious in oriental literature, and who spared no trouble or expence in gratifying his taste: and I may be pardoned for observing that it adds to the singularity that your correspondent Zertoosht while he talks so loosely of copies, and of Jeewanjee's allowing copies to be freely taken by his friends, (a custom which all who know the natives of India know to be very remote from their practice,) should not have mentioned the name of any one man now living who possesses a manuscript copy of the book. Zertoosht will excuse me for saying that I do not believe him: He has suffered himself to be deceived.

Upon the whole I am much disposed

to think that some ignorant informers have misled Zertoosht, by confounding the *Dabistan*, with the *Desatir*. Who Zertoosht may be I know not; but he will forgive and old man who has passed through life with some credit for reminding him, that credit and a good name are not to be idly sported with: that it becomes one who brings a heavy charge to be first sure of his facts; that a man who values his own reputation will not lightly call in question that of another; and that there is a very great difference between a contest on a subject of literature, and an attack on a man's truth and morals. Zertoosht I hope is young; I am sure he has been incautious. Wishing him and you all success.

I remain Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
MOOLA FEEROZ BIN KAUS.
Bombay Agari
30th March 1819.

To the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette*.
SIR,

Perceiving in one of your papers that you wished to have an account of the *Tyger* which was killed near the Fort of Versovah I give it you as I received it from the son-in-law of the unfortunate man who fell a sacrifice to his bravery, in attempting to put that voracious animal to death.

On the 8th of January last a large *Tyger* made his appearance near the Fort of Versovah on the island of Salsette. This Fort was under the charge of a Serjeant of the Veteran Battalion by the name of Triggè, who having heard of the circumstance went in pursuit of the *Tyger* accompanied by a party of 5 or 6 Sepoys well armed with Muskets, they presently perceived him laying down in some long grass, when Serjeant Triggè fired at and wounded him in the left side, which only exasperated him, he flew on one of the natives, and seized him on the back of the neck, but presently quitted him, leaving him more frightened than hurt, he proceeded towards the Fort closely followed by the party, who had fired one volley at him without effect, after which he perceiving a Shepherd, made to him with great speed, the Shepherd endeavoured to avoid him by climbing a Tree, which he was not able to effect before he was seized by the *Tyger* in the heel. About this time, a great many Villagers had assembled and the great noise they made frightened him so, that quitting his hold he darted away out of sight of his pursuers. The party fearing to advance Serjeant Triggè gallantly set them the example, they party following at a short distance; in a few moments they came suddenly on the *Tyger*, and Serjeant Triggè instantly fired and again wounded him, he was then about 15 paces from him, the *Tyger* rushed on him and seized him by the left shoulder; while struggling he beckoned to the Sepoys, who rushed on as he was feasting on the unfortunate man, and presently killed him. Serjeant Triggè being released from his clutches proceeded to the Fort; No medical attendance being near, he got a boat and proceeded forthwith of Matoonga cantonments, where he received every attention from the Medical Officer, but where he died at the expiration of 20 days, at the residence of his son-in-law: his remains were followed to the grave by the accustomed party, and many of the non commissioned officers of the Artillery in the Cantonments.

A SUBSCRIBER.

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 7th APRIL, 1819.

An overland packet brought by the *Ahmady* from Bussorah, informs us of the death of our beloved Queen, on the 17th of last November; this is of course not new to our subscribers, and we beg of them not to attribute the non publishing of an *Extra*, to any want of zeal in their service, but to peculiar circumstances.

The following order was published in consequence.

Bombay Castle, 1st April 1819.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council announces with the deepest concern that by the arrival yesterday evening, of the Ship *Ahmady*

from Bussora, London Newspapers have been received from the Political Agent in Turkish Arabia, communicating the melancholy intelligence of the death of HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN OF GREAT BRITAIN, who expired at Kew about 1 o'Clock on Tuesday the 17th day of November 1818, in the 75th year of her age.

HER MAJESTY was to be buried in the Royal Chapel of Saint George, at Windsor, on the evening of Wednesday the 2d of December.

On this Melancholy occasion the Governor in Council directs that the Flag at the Castle be hoisted half mast high, at sun-rise tomorrow, and that minute guns, to the number of seventy five, be fired from Hornby's Battery, on the Flag being hoisted.

The same ceremony is to be observed at every Garrison or Cantonment subordinate to this Government, on the receipt of these orders.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council further directs that Mourning be worn for six weeks (the longest period prescribed by the orders of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, bearing date the 16th Nov. 1816) by the Officers of His Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Civil, Military, and Marine Services, at this Presidency, from Sunday the 4th instant; and requests that the same mark of respect to the memory of the deceased QUEEN be observed, by all other classes of British subjects.

Ordered, that these resolutions be published in General Orders from the Military Department.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM,
Act. Chief Secretary.

The incidents that have occurred in the interval between the present and our last dispatches are but few, and those we were prepared in some measure to expect, we allude particularly to the death of the Queen, the breaking up of the congress, the evacuation of France by the allied armies, and return of the Ships from the Polar expedition; this last has given rise to so many fabricated statement that it is with some degree of caution we have given publication to a paragraph or two concerning them. The evacuation of the French Territories by the allied troops appears to have given the most unbounded satisfaction throughout France.

The election of another member for Westminster in the room of the lamented Sir Samuel Romilly, has again set London in an uproar, Sir Murray Maxwell, declines the honor, without he can be returned free of expence, meetings had taken place at the London Tavern and many letters from Sir Francis Burdett and Mr. Hobhouse, on this weighty affair appear in the papers.

Major General the Hon. Sir Charles Colville, has been appointed Commander in Chief at this presidency in the room of Sir Miles Nightingall.

The pregnancy of the Duchesses of Clarence and Kent is stated on authority.

The Brussels Gazette of the 24th November informs us, of a plot having been discovered that had for its ultimatum she seizing of the Emperor of Russia, who on pain of death was to be forced to declare, the Son of "Buonaparte King of France, and the Dutchess of Parma Regent" the conspirators are stated to have had proclamations ready, addressed to all the gulls, that could be found among their countrymen, for the purpose of exciting insurrection against the Bourbons.

A paragraph which certainly alludes to the sailing of the Spanish expedition from Cadiz, mentions that one of the frigates, had gone over to the patriots.

The exultation on account of the increase of the revenues, appears to be universal throughout England, and the fact is so longer doubted even by the Examiner, and Chronicle; half the battle is setting people minds at ease, and we are convinced, that once established, will do so for John Bull's, and he will talk of it with as much glee, as if himself had been relieved from individual insolvency.

The conference of Aix la Chapelle terminated on the 19th; an article in a Paris paper of the 6th December, says exterior tranquillity thus restored, there only remains that we should be true to each other; this will be the work of wisdom and of time; both France & its governor wish for a charter, that is to say, a Monarchy with Civil, political and religious liberty, if we all agree in these fundamental dogmas, what have we to fear.

The Duke of Wellington, is actually forming a collection of the works, of the Italian and Flemish schools, he bought at Aix la Chapelle, one of Rubens, best pieces.

Joseph Augustin Garcia, who has been lately executed at Jamaica, for piracy, is by birth a Spaniard born of a good family, and himself enjoyed a good character, before he committed the crime, that brought him to this premature end. The evening before his execution, he attempted to destroy himself, by making an incision, in the belly with a piece of broken glass and after he was put in the boat to be carried to the place of execution, he made divers efforts to throw himself into the sea.

The papers that have kindly been handed to us are unusually silent on commercial subjects, and from what we have collected from private letters, there appears to be no alteration for the better in the markets for India produce. Great complaints were made concerning the quantity of gold & silver, that finds its way out of the country to Russia, and the whole of Northern Europe; from which it certainly never returns.

The latest account from the Gulf of Persia, contradict the report of two English Ladies being in possession of the pirates; this fact was ascertained by the Mercury and Antelope who had been at Ras el Khyma (under a flag of truce) for the purposes of making enquiries; the chiefs delivered up to these vessels ten native woman and five children, and only required that an equal number of Joasmee prisoners, should be sent from Bombay, those woman were the wives of seapoys, that were captured off Porebunder, in last December, and having been taken by surprise were all murdered. The chief declared that in consequence of the kind treatment of the prisoners by the English, he has given order to all his cruising boats, not to commit such atrocities in future.

A Palanquin with an initial S. had also been delivered up, which has been ascertained to belong to a native agent at Porebunder of the name of Soonderjee.

The reign of this tribe however appears to nearly at an end, for Ibrahim Pacha, is actually in their neighborhood.

An Excellent funeral sermon, was delivered on Sunday by the Revd. R.

Baynes, in commemoration of the death of our beloved Queen,

Accounts, of the 28th March from Asseerghur, state that the position had been changed, to the N. E. angle of the Fortress, and the Batteries were in great forwardness, Appah Saib, is certainly in the Fort, report says he is hid in a cave with all his women.

The Cholera, has made its appearance in the camp, and we regret to state that Major Owen of the 67th Regiment and two or three of the men have fallen victims to it, Major Owen was quite well at eight in the morning and died at four in the afternoon.

A Boat belonging to the Honorable Company's Cruiser Sylph was unfortunately upset, on the evening of the 1st of April, and we regret to say that two Europeans were unfortunately drowned.

Sir William Grant Keir, with some of his suite landed from the Honorable Company's Cruiser Ariel, from Kutch yesterday afternoon.

We are happy in being able to state that every thing has been amicably arranged in that quarter, and we understand that the European part of the force will immediately return to the presidency.

The new Cotton comes in but slowly, and the prices still continue high.

MARSEILLES JOURNAL.

H. E. Saheb Goolam Muhiem, vakeel or delegate of H. H. the Nabob of Bednore, accompanied by his secretary, M. Meer Saheb, his physician M. Itansay and a numerous suite, arrived at Marseilles on the 6th Nov. on board of the English ship Ajax, Capt. Robert Tonge. H. E. will proceed to Paris and London after having performed his quarantine. He came from India by the Red Sea and Alexandria. Since 1788, the French soil has not seen an Indian Prince; for it will be recollected that at that period the son of the famous Tippoo Saib landed at Marseilles. This envoy is a very handsome man, with a superb black beard; he professes the religion of Mahomet, but of the sect of Ali. His color is that of the inhabitants of India, i. e. amber (terre d'ombre) or bronzed copper color, his suite are of the same color. The secretary and physician speak several languages. H. E. supports with much resignation the ennui of his quarantine. His manner of life is quite conformable to Asiatic usages; for example, he never goes to sleep until after a domestic has scratched (gratle) his feet for a certain period.



NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE, and NAVAL REPORT.

Captain McKonochie, of the British Navy, has published in England a very interesting Commercial Pamphlet, in which he strongly recommends to the British Government the establishment of two Free Ports in the Pacific Ocean, and one near the Cape of Good Hope. Those in the Pacific, he proposes should be, one at the Sandwich Islands and the other at Otaheite. The property of all nations deposited there to be guaranteed, and not to be affected even by war.

The Free Traders Windsor castle, Colombo, Partridge, Carron, Wellington, and Leda, all in succession from this port had reached England in safety, sometime in November.

The Hastings, 74 had also arrived and the Maria from Calcutta on the 21st of November.

We understand that the Biramgore, Captain, Kiddle, touched at Cochin, took in some additional ballast and sailed again, in prosecution of her voyage to China, on the 19th March.

The new frigate, lately built at Damaun for the Portuguese Government has proceeded to Goa, on her way to the Brazils.

His Majesty's Ship Malabar, took her departure on Monday for England, she is completely laden with Timber, rigged with Jury Topmasts, and has only a frigates crew, and a gun or two for signals; she left the harbour with a fine breeze and appeared to sail well.

The Asia free trader from London the fifth of November was spoken with, on the coast some days ago, so that she may be hourly expected.

The Asia, Captain Finny, we are informed is now considered as belonging to this Port.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—March 31st, Ship Ahmady, Captain R. Cooper, from Bussorah, 1st March. 1st, Ship Lord Cochrane, (Free Trader) Captain J. M. Arlie, from London, 20th Oct. 2d, The H. C. Cruiser Thetis, Lieut. T. Tanner, from Surat, 31st March.

Do. His M. Sloop Curlew, Wm. Walpole, Esq. Captain, from Trincomalee.

April 6th, H. C. Cruiser Ariel, Lieut. B. Dominice, from Mandavie, 3d April.

Do. French Ship L'Aimable Peggy, Captain Ant. Fourrier, from Bourdeaux, 27th Oct. and Mahe 19th March.

Passengers per Ahmady.

Mr. Samuel Gover, Mr. G. Camel.

Passenger per Lord Cochrane.

Wm. F. Cauter, and W. Winn Esq.

Passenger per Curlew.

Major Burton 89 Regiment.

Passengers per Ariel.

Gen. Sir W. G. Keir, Captain Stannus, and Lieut. Marriot.

DEPARTURES.—March 31st, Ship Phoenix, (Free Trader) Captain Thos. Cuzens, to London.

April 5th, H. M. Ship Malabar, John Clavell, Esq. Captain, to England.

6th, The H. C. Timber Ship Ernaad, Lieut. David Jones, to Bengal.

Passengers by Phoenix.

Captain Charles Keys of the Hon'ble Company's Bombay Marine, Mrs. Keys, Anne Keys, Elizabeth Keys, Sarah Keys, Frederick Keys, Edward Keys, Margaret Harris, Children, Mr. D. West, Mrs. Susannah West, Mrs. Mary Kitson, W. Kitson Emma Kitson, Henry Kitson, William Kitson, C. Kitson.

Passengers by Malabar.

Captain Brown of the 67th Regiment, Master Duncan King, and two Servants.

Passengers by Ernaad.

Lieut. T. Thompson, Madras Military Service John W. Boye.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship Blenden Hall, Captain Martin, for London.

Ship Charlotte, Captain Stevenson, for China.

Ship Castlereagh, Captain Briggs, for ditto.

Ship Sulimany, Captain Suxpitch, for ditto.

Ship Kusrovia, Captain Waddington, for Bussorah.

Ship Malabar, Captain Longlands, for ditto.

Ship Cornwall Captain Richardson, for ditto.

Ship Friendship, Captain Wise, for Calcutta.

Brig Enterprize, Captain Bayras, for Cochin.

Brig Minerva, Captain Gracias, for ditto.

Brig Ariel, Captain Batta, for do.

American.—Ship Horatio, Captain Bunker, for New York.

Ship Java, Captain Davies, for Boston.

Ship John Brown, Captain Abain, for ditto.

Portuguese.—Ship Cacador, Captain Noronha, for Macao.

LIST OF SHIPS IN THE HARBOUR.

H. M. SHIPS.

Minden, Orlando,
Curlew,

H. C. CRUIZERS.

Thetis, Ternate,
Sylph, Ariel,

SHIPS OF THE PORT.

Ahmady, Lowjee,
Ann, Sulimany,
Asia Felix, Milford,
Bannerman, Glenelg,
Cambrian,
Castlereagh, Charlotte,
Helen, Cornwall,
Grab Larkasor, Malabar,
Cornwallis, Asia,
Kusrovia,

BENGAL SHIPS.

Duchess of Argle, Friendship,

FREE TRADERS.

Phoenix, Aurora,
Jemima, Triumph,
Blenden Hall, John Taylor,
Barkworth, Cerberus,
Lord Cochrane,

PORTUGUESE.

Cacador, brig. Carmo,
Angelica,

ARABS.

Shaw Allum, Seton, Grab,
Ahmady, Grab, Salamutty Savoy,
Hydrosee, Grab,
Faz Rubanee,

AMERICANS.

John Brown, Horatio,
Java,

CEYLON.

Minerva, Ariel, brig.

PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND.

Juno, brig.

ISLE OF FRANCE.

Schooner L'Argile,

FRENCH SHIP.

L'aimable Peggy,

CALCUTTA.

At Kedgerree.

ARRIVALS.—March 7. Ship Union, Captain W. Skitter, from Madras 1st March.

11 Ship Hunter, Captain W. Hodges, from Batavia 15th Dec.

Ship Neptune, Captain G. Vint, from Madras 1st March.

12. Ship Forbes, Captain James Ford, from Covelong 25th Feb. and Madras 28th ditto.

13. Ship Lady Sophia, Captain J. G. Duncan, from China 29th Nov. and Batavia 17th Jan.

Off Calcutta.

March 7. The Morning Star, Barretto, Jun. Brixton, Hera Khamsamat, and French Ship Pondicherry.

8. The Isabella.

11. The Union.

PASSENGERS.

PER UNION.

Captain Walker, H. C. Marine.

PER LADY SOPHIA,

From Batavia.

Mr. A. Cameron, Mr. J. Pedler and Mr. Wm. Mannington, Country Service.

EXPECTED TO SAIL.

H. M. Ship Phaeton, for England, via Madras, in a day or two.

From Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.—March 7- French Ship La Felicie, Captain C. Baudin, for Bourbon.

8. American Ship Ramdololl Day, Captain J. Roe, for New York.

Ship David Clark, Captain C. Miller, for Malta.

11. Ship Northumbrian, Captain T. Lawson, for Penang and Sumatra.

Ship Race Horse, Captain W. Scott, for Penang and Batavia.

12. Ship Mermaid, Captain W. Hammon, for Bombay.

14. Ship Martha, Captain J. Hoare, for London.

Ship Cornwall, Captain J. Oxley, for Liverpool.

American Ship Neptune, Captain J. Place, for Philadelphia.

PROGRESS OF VESSELS AT THE FOLLOWING STATIONS, ON THE 13TH INSTANT.

Diamond Harbour.

Remains.—The Cambridge and the Forbes, inward bound.

Passed down.—The East Indian, and Thalia.

Kedgerree.

Remains.—The Bussorah Merchant, outward bound.

Passed down.—The Sherburne.

New Anchorage.

Remains.—H. M. Ship Phaeton.

M A D R A S.

ARRIVALS.—March 11th, Schooner Swallow, T. W. Stunt, from Colombo 20th February; do. Ship Lady Castlereagh, J. Mills, from Covelong 11th March; do. Ship Frederick 6th, H. Jensen, from Copenhagen 6th Sept. 1818; 12, Ship Edward Stretell, W. Balston, from Trincomalee 3d March; 13, Brig Salamanca, G. East, from Rangoon 21st February; do. Brig Prosper, B. S. Vaz, from Trincomalee 27th Feb.; do. Schooner Black Joke, Eglan, from Ennore; 16, Brig Adventure, J. R. Gillon, from Cochin 11th February, Point de Galle and Pondicherry.

Passengers per Brig Adventure.—Mrs. M'Carthy, Ensign M'Carthy, and Ensign Underwood, H. M. 47th Regiment.

DEPARTURES.—March 13th Ships Flora, G. Young, Anne and Amelia, D. W. Potter, Frederick the 6th H. Jensen, for Calcutta 15, Ship Neptune, Robt. Carns, for London; do. Brig Nancy, W. Adler, for

Pondicherry and Mauritius; 16, Ship Reliance, M. Pike, for Masulipatam, Coringa and Ganjam. Passengers per Flora.—Captain and Mrs. Young, 53d Regt. Lieut. and Mrs. Murphy; 8th Light Dragoons. Per Reliance.—Mrs. Church, The Rev. C. Church, Mr. and Mrs. Pouchard, Mrs. Yates and Children.

General Register of Marriages, Births and Deaths.

B O M B A Y.

MARRIAGE.—On Saturday the 3d April, at Saint Thomas's Church, by the Rev. N. Wade, Richard Woodhouse, Esq. Clerk of the Crown and Register of the Ecclesiastical side of the Records Court, to Mr. Harriet Urquhart.

BIRTH.—At Colabah, on the 2d instant, the Lad of Assistant Surgeon Hathway, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Surat on the 23d ultimo, Lieutenant Rowbotham, of the European Regiment. He was attacked with Cholera about 7 o'clock in the morning and died at 5 in the evening, after an illness of out ten hours, during which his sufferings were great.

On the 27th March, in Camp before Asseerghur, of the Cholera Morbus, Major William Owen, of H. M. 67th Regiment.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—Lately, at the Presidency, Mr. John Vallett to Mrs. Williams.

BIRTHS.—On Friday morning, the 12th inst. the Lady of James Bathgate, Esq. Surgeon, of a son.

At the Presidency, on the 8th instant, the Lady of Thomas Mainwaring, Esq. of a Son.

On the 5th instant Mrs. Hughes, Wife of Mr. Conductor Hughes, of a Daughter.

On the 27th ultimo, Mrs. W. Bason, Junior of a Daughter.

At Cuttack, on the 28th ultimo, the Lady of Captain H. L. White, Major of Brigade, of a Daughter.

At Mozufferpore, on the 25th ultimo, the Lady of Wm. Braddon, Esq. of the civil Service, of a Son.

At Gurruckpore, on the 26th ultimo, the Lady of C. B. Crommelin, Esq. of a Son.

At Muttra, on the 14th January last, the Lady of Major Tombs, 1s Regt. Cavalry, of a Son.

At Ghazeeppore, on the 2d instant, the Lady of Lieutenant George Darling, of His Majesty's 24th Regiment of Foot, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—On Friday afternoon, the 12th instant, Mrs. Eliza Bathgate, wife of James Bathgate, Esquire, Surgeon, aged 19 years.

At Malda, on the 5th inst. after a short illness, David Brown Esquire, Indigo Planter.

At Garden Reach, on the 8th instant, Hannah, the Infant Daughter of Dr. Wallich, aged one year and six days.

On the same day, Mrs. Catherine Clements, aged 60 years.

On Monday, the 8th instant, Mr. Christopher Dexter.

On Sunday fortnight, Mr. John Bilby, H. C. Pilot Service.

On the 2d instant, Miss Lucella James, an infant of the Upper Orphan School, aged 7 years.

Lately at Jaunpore, William Simpson Welsh, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, Civil Station, Jaunpore.

M A D R A S.

MARRIAGES.—On the 14th instant at St. Mary's Church, Mr. Lewis Griffiths (of the Firm of Griffiths, Cook and Co.) to Catherine Elizabeth, third daughter of the Rev. R. A. Ferryman, Rector of Iping, in the County of Sussex.

At Trichinopoly, on the 19th ultimo, in St. John's Church, by the Rev. H. C. Banks, Jacob Stutz, Hospital Sergeant of the above Station, to Miss Sophia Marilda Dermont.

BIRTH.—On the 4th instant, the Lady of Lieut. C. F. Smith, 2d Bat. 8th Regt. N. I. of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Palamcottin, on the 4th March, Capt. John Smyth, of the 2d Bat. 7th Native Regt.—A most honorable man and zealous officer, leaving an afflicted widow and four young children to bewail their loss.

At the same station, on the 5th instant, of the Cholera Morbus, Capt. Patishall, and Lieut. Herring, of the 1st Bat. N. I.

At Pondicherry, on the 10th Inst, the Lady of Capt. Arbuthnot, of the Country Sea Service.

In Camp at Ajunta, on the 18th Feb. Lieut. Col. Charles Heath, 13th N. Infantry.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.—On the 17th Oct. Lieut. Digby H. E. Austice, of the 53d regiment, to Miss Dyball, of Tavistock square.

On the 17th Oct. Mr. Thomas Graham, of Gray's-inn-square, to Margaret, daughter of Charles Bell, Esq. of Bedford-square.

1st Nov. at Walthamstow, the Rev. Joseph Arkwright, M. A. son of Richard Arkwright, Esq. of Willersby, Derbyshire to Anne, daughter of Sir Rt. Wigram, Bart. of Walthamstow-house, Essex.

On the 7th Nov. at St. John's church Hackney, Mr. George Pears of Friday-street, to Eliza, only daughter of James Bumsted, Esq., Sutton-place, Homerton.

On the 3d Nov. at Kinfare, Staffordshire, the Rev. Dr. Booker, Vicar of Dudley, and Chaplain to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, to Elizabeth, only daughter of the late John Grant, Esq. of Westgate-house, Pembroke, and niece of the Right Hon. Lord Milford.

On the 19th Nov. Augustus Warren, Esq., jun. of Charlotte-street Bedford-square, to Harriet, eldest daughter of the late Edward Bray, Esq. of Shere, Surrey.

On the 11th Nov. at Norwood, Middlesex, Benjamin Mew, Esq., of the Isle of Wight, to Miss Parker, daughter of Thomas Parker, Esq., of Southall, Middlesex.

On the 10th Nov. James Joseph Sparrow, Esq., of the Bombay Civil Establishment, to Anne Maria, widow of D. C. Ramsay, Esq., late of the establishment.

At Bowland, on the 10th Nov. Samuel Proull, Esq. of the Bombay Medical Establishment, to Eliza, daughter of the late William Walker, Esq. and niece of Colonel Walker, of Bowland.

DEATHS.] On the 25th Oct. Charles Clowes, Esq. of Delaford, in the county of Bucks, aged 71.

Oct. 26th Mrs. Stanhope, widow of the late Philip Stanhope, Esq.

On the 26th Oct. Charles Dagnall, Esq.

On Tuesday, the 27th Oct. at his house, St. Thomas's square, Hackney, Josiah Walley, Esq. aged 61.

On the 27th Oct. James Quiter, Esq. of Islington, Middlesex.

On the 22d Oct. Mrs. Hunter, relict of the late Rev. Christopher Hunter, Rector of Gaydon, Northampton.

On the 22d Oct. at High Wycombe, Bucks, Mr. Milner.

On the 20th Oct. Jane, the wife of Mr. Thomas Kay, of Prince's square.

On the 20th Oct. in the 33d year of his age, W. B. Townsen Esq. late of Little Chelsea.

On the 31st, July, 1817, at Frankfort on the Maine, in his 95th year, Sir John Whitley O'Carroll Bart. formerly Lieut.-Colonel of the Yorkshire militia.

On the 23d Oct. at Eton, Soreme Best, fourth son of William Draper Best one of his Majesty's Sergeants-at-Law.

On the 28th Oct. Thomas Simpson Evans, LL. D. F. L. S. Master of the Royal Mathematical School at Christ's Hospital aged 41.

On the 2d Nov. Benjamin Searle, Esq. of Saffron-Walden, Essex, in the 22d year of his age.

On the 1st Nov. Mrs. Lytton, the widow and relict of Richard Warburton Lytton, Esq., late of Knebworth-place, Herts.

On the 4th Nov. deeply lamented by her friends, Frances, wife of Henry Rush, Esq. of Causewood, Heckfield, Herts.

On the 1st Nov. Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of Mr. I. Lomas, of Shoreham.

On the 5th Nov. at Aldermaston-park, Berkshire, sincerely and deservedly lamented, Thomas Hammer, Esq., age 37, eldest son of Sir Thomas Hammer, Bart., of Hammer, and of Battisfield, in Flintshire: he had received a severe wound in the arm by the accidental discharge of a fowling-piece on the 12th Oct., from the effects of which he was rapidly recovering, till within the last 12 days, when he was attacked by a nervous fever which terminated his life.

On the 8th Nov. Frederick Barnard Hicks, aged 20, eldest son of Samuel Hicks, Esq., of Widdial, near Buntingford, Herts.

On the 5th Nov. at Greenwich, Dame Elizabeth Wilson, lady of Sir Thomas Maryon Wilson, baronet, Chaltonhouse, Kent.

On the 11th Nov. at a very advanced age at a wood-house, near Ramsgate, Charlotte, Dowager Countess of Dunmore, Her Ladyship was a daughter of Alexander, seventh Earl of Galloway, and was married the 21st of February, 1759, to John, fifth Earl of Dunmore, who died in March, 1809, and by whom she had five sons and four daughters, including George, the present Earl of Dunmore; Augusta, new Lady Augusta d'Ameland, married at Rome, April 4, 1793, to his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, and secondly, Dec. 5, 1793, at St. George's, Hanover-square, London, which marriage was declared null and void by the Prerogative Court, in 1794; and Virginia, born in Virginia, and named after it at the request of the Council and Assembly of Virginia, of which his Lordship, her father, was then Governor.

On the 13th Nov. at his house in Red Lion-square, after a long and painful illness, George Sandeman, M. D., in the 72d year of his age.

On the 12th Nov. at her house at Lee, Kent, Mr. Sarah Law, relict of Captain John Law, formerly of the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards (Blue), aged 80.

On Friday, the 6th Nov. at his seat at St. Paul's Walden-bury, Herts, Lieutenant-General William Jones of the Honourable East India Company's service.

On the 12th Nov. at John Smees, Esq. Knightsbridge, in her 82d year, Mrs. Nugent,

widow of Capt. Walter Nugent, and mother of Col. Nugent, of Beaumont-street.

On the 17th Oct. at his house, Westmoreland-place, City-road Thomas Stubbs Esq., in the 64th year of his age.

On the 19th Nov. at Ryde, in the Isle of Wight, where he went for the recovery of his health, John Thomas Roberdeau, Esq. late Judge at Allahabad, on the Bengal Civil Establishment, and son of John Peter Roberdeau, Esq. late of Chelsea.

On the 23d Nov. at Brompton, in the 39th year of his age, Francis Lewis Clason, Esq., of Lincoln's-inn barrister-at-law.

At Hatfield, the 22d instant, James Penrose, Esq., M. D., Surgeon Extraordinary to the King, and Surgeon to his Majesty's Household.

On the 22d Oct. Henry Lidgbird Ball, Esq. Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY.	Six per Cent. Loan	SELL.
RS. AS.	Promissory Notes	RS. AS.
1 8	Discount.	1 12

COMMERCIAL REPORTS.

Batavia. Letters dated the 16th January, and brought by the Lady Sophia, from Batavia, contain the following Commercial intelligence. Coffee averaged at the last sale, 33 to 35 dollars per picul; and at a sale which was to take place on the 18th, it was expected to produce at least 30 dollars; but the general opinion, was in favour of a higher price. The Japan Ships had arrived with 9000 piculs of Copper, the sales of which, were to take place in March and April. A sale of Tin occurred on the 5th of January, when it averaged 14½ dollars per picul. It was conjectured that Coffee, during the next season, would not fall lower than 20 dollars; because the Government of Batavia had advertised, that they would pay ten stivers for every pound of Coffee delivered into their godowns; a sum which was equivalent in value to 15 dollars and 10 stivers per picul; and in dividends going into the Market must therefore give more. Bengal Opium was scarce, and sold at 1400 to 1500 dollars. Wheat at 4 dollars per bag of 2 maunds. Gunnies at 10 dollars per 100, and Pepper sold at 17 dollars per picul; but there was scarcely any in the Market. [Ind. Gaz.]

Madras.

In our last Gazette we mentioned the arrival in Bengal River of the Brig *Brothers*, Captain Gordon, from Ocho-tsk: It appears from a narrative which has been published in the Calcutta Journal, that the *Brothers* on the passage out, was at the Bay of Jeddo on the East coast of the Japan Islands; with the view of opening a traffic there; but that the attempt did not succeed; the usual jealousy of the Government, and the strict prohibition of the Law, prevailing against what appeared to be the wish of the people at large. The *Brothers*, after the arms were sent on shore, and the rudder unsnipped, was allowed to remain some days, surrounded by guard boats; water was supplied, and no personal incivility appeared to have been used towards those on board; two interpreters, came off to the vessel daily—these appeared to be shrewd intelligent men, and among other matters made many enquiries relative to the political state of Europe; whether we continued to send ships to Canton—the Name of the King of France, and the present abode of Napoleon—whether the English retained possession of the Cape of Good Hope, and of Java: the people appeared to have a high opinion of English manufactures and of England; seeming to consider London as the seat of the arts. The following, which contains some interesting particulars of the disposition of the people towards their visitors, and of the value of the trade, is the concluding part of the narrative.

"About noon, the interpreters repaired on board, and after the usual compliments produced some papers, and said in an official manner: 'You have applied for permission to trade to Japan. I am desired by the Governor of this place to inform you, that this permission cannot be granted, as the laws of Japan interdict all foreign intercourse, with the exception of that which

already exists at Nangasaki with the Dutch and Chinese, and that the Governor therefore desires you will sail with the first fair wind.'

After a little desultory conversation, it was remarked from another person, by way of explanation, and in a demi-official manner, that in August 1803, an American ship had arrived at Nangasaki; and the following November an English ship from Calcutta had visited the same port, with views similar to our own; also that in 1806 the Russian Embassy had been at Nangasaki, and since that another ship of the same nation had visited that port, besides a third Russian vessel had applied in 1818 at Matzmai; all these vessels having been dismissed, we could not be admitted—therefore it was 'better not to return, as we should get nothing by it.' The bluntness of such a caution would have displeased me, if I supposed they were aware that they bore a threatening import, but as it was, it excited a smile.

An offer was made of boats to tow us out of the bay when ready for sea, and it was asked what flag I would hoist as a signal when ready. Having none other than the Ensign and Jack, which I did not like to display, surrounded and guarded as we were, I said I would hoist a boat's sail instead of a flag. This appearing strange to them, they asked why I should not hoist the flag, and I merely replied that I could not as we were then situated. It was remarked to me that it would be improper to stand into the bay of Jeddo, as my course was in the opposite direction. Being anxious to proceed on any way towards Ocho-tsk, now that I found nothing was to be done in Japan, I told them they need not make themselves uneasy on that score.

Expressing a hope that I would be allowed to leave with the Interpreters, some trifling remembrance, they answered, that the laws of the empire were so hard that they could not receive any thing whatever.

This visit was evidently very hurried, and many enquiries appeared to be omitted in consequence of the necessity for this speedy departure; however, several hasty minutes of information, respecting European politics and markets, were made, and we were wished a good voyage. These interpreters were shrewd clever men, and possessed more general information than I expected to have found amongst them: compared with the rest of their country-men, as respect foreign affairs, they are infinitely better informed; they however appeared to be occasionally misled by the Dutch, who had told them that the Prince of Orange was dead, when driven from his country, and in other instances dealt out news so as to serve their own views adhering at least in that respect, to the narrow, not to say internal policy, by means of which they acquired this branch of commerce.

In the afternoon, our arms, ammunition, and rudder, &c. was returned on board, and the following morning having made the signal agreed upon, we were towed out of the Bay by about thirty-boats. As none of the gun-boats weighed, I shewed our colours for the first time as soon as clear of the Bay, and when in fair way, dismissed the tow boats and our friends who had accompanied them, with three hearty cheers; for all on board were tired of our restricted stay, but I believe that all parties regretted the circumstances under which we were quitting each other, and I cannot but remark that I never was in a country, the inhabitants of which conducted themselves with so much propriety as they do in Japan. They were not only polite and affable towards us, but invariably so towards each other; notwithstanding the respect paid to superiors may strike Europeans as servile and degrading, I cannot consider it as such, and the most superficial observer would be struck with the kindness of masters towards their menials.

The shore was not only thronged with spectators, but many hundreds came by water from the neighbouring shores, in order to gratify their curiosity by a sight of the strange vessel. We were scarcely quitted by the tow-boats, when some of these persons approached very near, and at length accepted our invi-

tation to come on board. Our decks were soon thronged in such a manner that I was glad to see a guard-boat pull towards us, for the purpose of dispersing the crowd, by whom they were no sooner recognized than they fled in every direction; however many quickly returned, and when we would point out a guard boat, afterwards, some would merely laugh and say that they did not care for them, whilst at other times, they gave us to understand that they were afraid of being destroyed.

In the course of that day and the following we had not less than two thousand persons on board, all of whom were eager to barter for trifles: amongst other things I had the pleasure of obtaining some, little books and other specimens of the language, and distributed amongst our visitors two copies of the New Testament, together with some religious Tracts in the Chinese language, which appears to be pretty generally understood in Japan.

Although completely repulsed in this attempt to establish a trade with Japan I cannot say that I am much disappointed, never having been very sanguine in my hopes of being admitted to trade, although I considered the possibility of succeeding in such an application, worth a month of our time. A moderately restricted intercourse with Jeddo, I regarded as the foundation of a fortune.

As to the nature and extent of the trade which might be carried on with Japan, I will only remark that having no sheep, and woollen clothes being suitable at least during the winter throughout the whole empire, which may contain thirty millions of inhabitants, the demand for the staple articles of British commerce would probably equal in quantity, though not in quality, the domestic consumption of the three kingdoms. With respect to cotton wool, piece goods indigo and sugar, I believe that Bengal would prove inadequate to the supply. The mineral riches of Japan are such as to provide returns more than sufficient for such immense imports.

If inclined to set any value on ideas which can be formed concerning the hearts of men, especially of men so accustomed to disguise their feelings as we are informed the Japanese are, I would say with much confidence that our dismissal was universally regretted: this idea does not arise so much from any thing which has been said, as it proceeds from a remembrance of the eager satisfaction with which every body used to examine the several articles of my dress, particularly such as were of a fine quality, and the desire very generally expressed of purchasing similar articles on our return to the port. Some of the woollens imported at Nangasaki, were placed by them in comparison with those which we wore, much to the advantage of British goods. An idea of the superiority of London manufactures appears to be very generally entertained in Japan, and a wish to received these articles at first hand, follows as the natural consequence.

In order to gratify them in this wish, so advantageous to our manufactures, and as the best means of promoting their circulation in this quarter, it occurs that it is our interest to encourage the Dutch trade with Nangasaki, and to be content to partake in its profits, though in a remote and indirect manner: therefore, should funds ships, or ought else be wanting, for the purpose of carrying on this branch of trade to its full extent, we serve ourselves by aiding the Hollanders, and at the same time extend the fame of our manufactures, which in Japan is of more consequence than the fame of our arms, although that is both known and honoured. I cannot divest myself of an idea that Britain is not only thought more highly of than any other State, but that she is greatly admired in Japan, where we are considered, like themselves, as an industrious and independent race of islanders.

Embassies, presents and such like attempts at opening the trade, would, I think, only tend to delay so desirable an event. I cannot foresee any probability of our being admitted, nor can I blame the Japanese for excluding us. Had we

(To be continued in the Supplement.)

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Wednesday, 7th April 1819.

(Continued from the Last Page.)

a trade with them, under present circumstances, it would be but a series of jealousies and broils; for we could never endure to be regarded with the distrust which they manifest in their intercourse with Europeans. When ever I looked towards the steep post, or to the place where my arms ought to have been hanging, I could not but feel myself as disgraced, and that wilfully; for I went in prepared to submit to such insults, and am yet glad that I did so; for had there been any occasion of altercation, I should have imputed my failure to that circumstance, but as it now is, the perfect good understanding which subsisted throughout, satisfies me that our conduct gave no offence.

The smallness of our vessel, and her being the property of individuals unconnected with the East India Company, was, I think much in our favour as was also the circumstance of requesting permission previous to importing a cargo; but on the other hand, our connection with Ochotsk was regarded with suspicion.

As to trading clandestinely with Japan, I dare scarcely hazard a conjecture; but it might be tried by a small fast vessel, well manned and armed with a valuable cargo on board. Such an undertaking is not to be entered upon by individuals, though it might be worth the attention of the East India Company, or of an Association for the purpose of extending British Commerce. Should it succeed at first, a seizure of the goods imported might render a second trip useless, and the numerous guard boats which are along the coast would considerably check an intercourse with the inhabitants, especially in the vicinity of populous places: great circumspection would be requisite in conducting such a trade, in order not to alarm the inhabitants by a display of force, for if once intimidated or insulted, it might be found impracticable to ally the panic which might hence result, and thus prevent all further intercourse.

I think that by perseverance some weak point might possibly be discovered, where avarice would prevail over duty, and induce the Governor of some island outport to wink at Foreign intercourse; but this is only a vague surmise. All that I can assume with any degree of confidence, as the result of personal knowledge, is that the nation is fully sensible of the advantages to be derived from Foreign trade, and desirous of enjoying it, but that the Government adheres as steadfastly as ever to the non-intercourse system."

[From the Mch. Genl. Gaz. — March 1]

European Extracts.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, Saturday, October, 24.

WHITEHALL, Oct. 24.

MEMORANDUM.—His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to nominate and appoint the following officers. (whose names were omitted in former Gazette); Companions of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath: Lieutenant-Colonel C. Dashwood, 3d Regiment of Foot Guards; T. Kenah, half-pay, 58th Foot; J. F. Ewart 67th Foot, late of the Royal York Rangers; J. Hawker, Royal Artillery; W. Robison, 24th Foot; and Major T. Amburey, Bengal Engineers.

THE ARMY.—Report says, that only two General Officers will be retained on the staff in the West Indies. The Adjutant and Quarter Master General's Staff in Ireland will come under reduction. Regiments are about to embark for India to relieve the following corps, viz. 22d, at Mauritius; 19th, at Ceylon; 65th at

Bombay; 34th, at Madras; 17th and 67th, at Bengal; coming home.

One to the Cape of Good Hope, to relieve the Royal Africans.

One to Halifax to relieve the 21 Battalion of the 60th ordered for reduction.

The last West-India, goes to Gibraltar to receive the draughts of the 4th. The 3d will be draughted into the 21, at Jamaica.

Regiments are to go from Ireland to relieve the 4th battalion of the 60th York Rangers, West India Rangers and Chasseurs, in the West Indies, ordered to be reduced.

THE LATE QUEEN.

The Duchess of Gloucester and the Princess Augusta were present with the Prince Regent and the Duke of York, at the expiring moments of the venerable Queen, their mother, on Tuesday.

The Archbishop of Canterbury was sent for, by the same messenger who carried the despatch to the Prince Regent, respecting the approaching dissolution of the Queen; but there was some difficulty in finding him, as he was not at home, and none of his family were in town. After some time, however, his Grace was met with at a meeting, held in Georgetreaf, Westminster, on the business of building the new churches. The Archbishop not having his carriage in town, took a hackney-chaise and four, and went with all speed to Kew; but as it was half past 1 before the messenger found him, it will be seen that his Grace did not arrive at Kew till after the decease of her Majesty. The account, therefore, published in the evening papers, of the Archbishop having administered the Sacrament to the Queen, in her expiring moments, must necessarily be incorrect. His Grace left Kew-palace on Tuesday about 3 o'clock for Lambeth-palace. The Duke of York, accompanied by Sir Henry Holford, left Kew-palace about the same time for Windsor, where, after informing the Princess Sophia of the melancholy event that had taken place, his Royal Highness returned to London.

The inquiries at Carlton-house and the Queens, palace yesterday were very numerous, and among the cards of condolence were those of Lord and Lady Ellenborough, the French Ambassador and his lady, the Marchioness of Hastings, &c. The answer to these inquiries was, the Duchess of Gloucester and the Princess Augusta are as well as could be expected.

The exact time when Queen expired was 20 minutes after one o'clock on Tuesday.

The Countess Dowager of Harcourt sat up with the corpse of the Queen on Tuesday night, as one of Her Majesty's Ladies of the Bedchamber.

The Countess Dowager of Cardigan, one of the Queen's Ladies in Waiting, sat up with the corpse last night.

The Duchess of Gloucester and the Princess Augusta were expected to remove last night to the Duke of Cambridge's residence on Kew-green. Sir Francis Millman continues at Kew-palace.

The Duke of Sussex arrived yesterday at Kew-palace, after receiving the distressing intelligence of the demise of his beloved Parent, and condoled with his afflicted Sisters.

The Prince Regent left town yesterday about 1 o'clock for Kew, accompanied by the Duke of York, where they arrived a few minutes before 2 o'clock. About 4 o'clock the Duke of York left Kew for Windsor. Sir Henry Holford left about the same time to attend the King, and the Princess Sophia, Sir Everard Home, the King's Sergeant-Surgeon, arrived at Kew-palace, on Tuesday night, and Sir David Dundas, together with Mr. Brande, the Royal apothecary. We understand that, in compliance with the codicil which we yesterday quoted, the body of the Queen has not been opened, as had been customary; but it has been enclosed with wrappers, for preservation, &c. Mr. Mash, of the Lord Chamberlain's office, and Mr. France, the Royal undertaker, were in attendance yesterday morning at Kew-palace, to take instructions respecting the interment of Her Majesty.

NOVEMBER 20th to 23, BRUSSELS, Nov. 7.

Lieutenant-General G. Murray, Chief of the Staff of the English Army of Occupation, published on the 1st of this month, at the Headquarters at Cambray the following.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

"Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington,

cannot take leave of the troops whom he had the honour to command, without expressing to them his gratitude for the good conduct which has distinguished them during the time they have been under his orders. It is now nearly three years since the Allied Sovereigns confided to the Field-Marshal the chief command of that part of their forces which circumstances rendered it necessary to keep in France if the measures which their Majesties commanded have been executed in a manner to give them satisfaction, this result must be wholly attributed to the prudent and enlightened conduct manifested on all occasions by their Excellencies the Generals commanding in chief, to the good example which they have given to the other Generals and officers subordinate to them, as well as to the efforts of these latter to second them, and lastly, to the excellent discipline which has always prevailed in the contingents.

"It is with regret that the General has seen the moment arrive when the dissolution of this army was to put an end to his public connections, and his private relations with the commanders and other officers of the army. The Field-Marshal deeply feels how agreeable these relations have been to him, begs the Generals commanding in chief to receive and make known to the troops under their orders the assurance that he shall never cease to take the most lively interest in every thing that may concern them; and that the remembrance of the three years during which he has had the honour to be at their head, will be always dear to him.

(Signed) "G. MURRAY

"Lieut-General, and Chief of the Staff of the Allied Army. Journal de Frankfort Nov. 1 f

Her Majesty has made a will. It appears that she was not possessed of 3,000l. of money at her demise, and that she possessed no funds. She has bequeathed her diamonds to be divided equally among the Princesses, her daughters, with some distinctions; and is said to have given a handsome bequest to Lady Harcourt, who has been always admitted to the honour of her intimate confidence, and smaller legacies to other, who have been longest in Her Majesty's service. All the under servants will have pensions from the public, according to their ranks, which will amount to a considerable sum. It appears from the accounts of the Civil List for the last year, that the pensions to the servants of Queen Caroline and the Princess Dowager of Wales were then 2430l., though few of them are now alive.—Morning paper.

The funeral of Her Majesty is to be as private as possible consistent with the exalted rank of the illustrious Personage; but as the Queen of England cannot be buried privately under any circumstances, so much of the solemn pomp only will be dispensed with as has been practised on former occasions. The remains of her late Majesty will lie in state in Kew-palace; but owing to the small and contracted state of the building, (which in fact was only an out-building of the ancient Palace, and which was called the Prince of Wales's House, the Prince-Regent having been brought up in it,) there cannot possibly be an admission of the public at large; but admissions will be by tickets.

It is rumoured, that the Lord Chancellor is about to retire from the high office which he has so long held with honour to himself and advantage to the country. His Lordship's ill health is assigned as the immediate cause of his retirement.—Morning paper.

The King's Jewels.—One of the partners of the house of Messrs. Rundell, Bridge and Rundell, of Ludgate-hill, with whom the late Queen's diamonds were deposited, had an audience of the Prince Regent, at Carlton-house, on Saturday. It appears that the King's George, diamond hilted sword, loon, &c., which were supposed to have been safely deposited in a cabinet belonging to her Majesty, at Windsor castle, have not yet been found, and it is supposed this audience had reference to the subject. Her late Majesty made it an invariable rule, after every drawing-room, to send for one of the partners of that house, and to deliver her diamonds to him with own hands, and it was supposed she might, upon some late occasion, have included the valuables said to be missing. After the last drawing-room, her Majesty was too indisposed to attend to this business; and it will be re-

collected, the Princess Augusta (attended by Madame Beckendorff, the late Queen's principal dresser) came to town, some days after her Majesty had retired to Kew, for the express purpose of again depositing the diamonds with Messrs. Rundell and Co.—Morning Paper.

THE LATE QUEEN.—(From the Court Circular.—Yesterday morning Messrs. France and Carting's assistants commenced their preparation for arranging the room in which the remains of her Majesty are to lie in state. Tickets will be given only to the persons of the Royal household, and that only on the day previous to the funeral, which is expected to take place next Tuesday or Wednesday. All the state observances of grandeur will be used on the solemn occasion, with the exception that such a number of distinguished characters cannot attend it as if it had been what is called a public funeral of the Queen of England; for in that case her remains would have lain in state in the painted chamber. The hearse will be drawn by eight of her late Majesty's black horses, and driven by her state coachman. This being the funeral of a Queen, no mourning-coaches are to follow, nor any but Royal carriages, including the King's, the late Queen's, and the Prince Regent's drawn by black horses; none of the Royal Family will attend till the procession arrives at Frogmore. The Queen's carriages are to be filled by Mrs. Beckendorff and other attendants of the late Queen. Numerous detachments from the Life Guards, the Royal Horse Guards, with their bands, are to form part of the procession. It is expected that a party of the Laucers will lead the procession, which will proceed at a very slow walking pace till they arrive at Frogmore, whence the road and streets leading to St. George's Chapel will be lined with the Foot guards, under arms, every sixth man holding a lighted flambeau. The procession will be formed at Frogmore, as it is to enter St. George's Chapel, with the exception of those who will join it at Windsor castle. The Prince Regent will enter as chief-mourner, upon which occasion his Royal Highness is to have four Marquesses to hold up his train. The hearse is to be guarded by the King's body guard, forty of the Yeomen of the guard, who are to appear in mourning of black cloth, made exactly the same as their scarlet uniform, with the same embroidered arms and ornaments. They are to carry their arms in a reversed position. The Queen's crown is to be carried on a cushion covered with black. Her late Majesty's pall is to be held by six Dukes. The Prince is to sit at the head of the coffin, the Chamberlain at the feet. The Marquesses to hold up the Regent's train, and the Royal attendants will stand during the last awful ceremony.

THE ARMY.

The whole of the Infantry of the British Army of Occupation, with the exception of the Guards and the 52d regiment (left in possession of the fortress until the 15th inst.), have been embarked at, and sailed from Calais, in the short space of 72 hours. They are all safely landed in England. The total number, including men, women, and children, amount to very nearly 15,000 persons, besides 630 horses. On Monday the embarkation of the Artillery commenced, and this day (Wednesday) the Cavalry were expected to begin embarking.

The following are, it is said, among the movements consequent upon the return of the troops from France, and the reduction of the army:—The 20th Foot is to proceed to St Helena. The 4th, 5th, 9th, and 21st, are destined for the West Indies, upon their return from France. The 18th, 25th, 39th, 91st, and the 2d battalion of the Rifle Brigade, are to go to Ireland. The 13th and 14th Dragoons are to relieve the 21st and 22d Dragoons in India. The 8d 4th Dragoons to be made Light Dragoons.

NOVEMBER 2d, to 4th 1811.

An Order of Council was published in the Gazette of yesterday, whereby the port of Leith is declared one of those into which goods may be imported from the dominions of the East India Company.

Viscount Dudley and Ward.—We regret to state that this nobleman has suffered lately an apoplectic stroke, which, it is feared, will prove fatal. An express is gone off to Italy, to recall his only son, the Hon. William Ward.

ning a great degree of bustle, and gave the town all the appearance of a general removal at term-day. The scene in Alexander street, and particularly before

the hotel of the Emperor, was indescribably grotesque and ludicrous to an Englishman. Carriages of all sorts were so overloaded with baggage of all kinds, both behind and before, that they had entirely lost their original shape, and appeared like so many packages covered with old leather, and mounted upon wheels. On each of them a fat Russian guard or servant, (probably the beef-eaters of the Court of Petersburg,) covered up from the cold as if they were about to undertake a journey during a Polar winter, on sledges drawn by reindeer, lay as squat as mastiffs on a waggon. To most of these vehicles were yoked six or eight small horses, brought from the cart or the plough, with wool so long that they might appear kept for their fleece as well as their work, driven by their owners in their native rusticity and smock-frocks, and adorned with the same hempen harness to which they were accustomed in their more ignoble employments. Mixed with these were the agents of *Poste aux Chevaux*, in their blue livery, large jack-boots and glazed hats, who had just arrived with fresh supplies of horses from the country. The effect of the whole was heightened by the appearance of stars and orders in the motley crowds, and the strange costume of some Russian domestics in loose robes and flowing beards. The demand for so many horses, by the Sovereigns and their suites, has put the common traveller or common stranger to great inconvenience. No person scarcely under the rank of a Chamberlain, or Minister's Secretary, can find horses to proceed to the next post-town. The Russian Imperial family alone required relays, it is said, of 400. This new influence, foreign to the posting system, has crossed the orbits and deranged the motions of these regularly moving bodies, Diligences. The Diligence for Maestricht is interrupted till Thursday next; and that of Liege, it is said, will not move for a day or two. The Ministers will all leave this place to-morrow, Tuesday, or Wednesday. Prince Metternich leaves this to-morrow; he will not be in Vienna till the 11th of December. The Duke of Wellington, Lord Castlereagh, Count Capo d'Istria, and Count Nesselrode, depart on Wednesday. The Emperor Alexander, before his departure to-day, paid a visit of an hour to the Duke of Wellington. Lord Castlereagh waited on His Imperial Majesty about half an hour before he set out.

The garrison was withdrawn yesterday, and had mostly left the town before the arrival of the Russian regiment. The other regiments of this column, of the Russian army will pass Aix-la-Chapelle between the 25th instant and the end of the month. This will keep up some stir in the town, for a little time after the departure of the Ministers and their bureaux. The gambling table, which has obtained permission from the king to continue for two months longer than usual, in consideration of an extra contribution of thirty thousand francs to the government, will be an additional inducement to some strangers to prolong their stay. The celebrated Mr. Coates is frequently observed by the side of the banker, throwing in his fifties (not Napoleons, according to the general acceptance of the word, but francs); but I have not heard that he is ruined, or, has yet staked his curricule and diamond hilted sword. A young Englishman of the Temple, who has come to the Redoubt of Aix-la-Chapelle to complete his legal studies, excited a good deal of attention among the frequenters of that place, by winning, in the course of two days, about 30,000 francs. This son of fortune has not enjoyed his good luck without alloy. He is beset by all to whom fortune has been formerly unkind—by the needy who ask charity, sharpers who wish to entangle him in play, his friends who wish to borrow,

and nawgers who wish to sell. He is called out at dinner by people who beg a Napoleon or two, in the name of that goddess who has been so kind to him, and so unfavourable to them; and is offered, in the streets, whole lots of cheap prints, pictures, books, penknives, umbrellas, and razors.

Speaking of good fortune, the new honours of our little Burgomaster, M. Guaita, naturally suggest themselves. He has been created, by the King of Prussia, a knight of the Red Eagle. He was formerly a member of the *Legion of Honour*. He accompanied, in 1814, the French Prefect out of the town, by the gate of Liege, and returned to receive the Cossacks at the gate of Cologne. On the way he put the Legion of Honour decoration in his pocket, and has not shown it since. The Duke of Richelieu, it is said, has got the decoration purified from the tricolour, so that he now can wear it along with the badge of his new order.

Yow have no doubt heard a rumour of a plot formed in Brussels to carry off the Emperor Alexander on his way from the reviews to Paris; and to make him sign a proclamation to raise little Napoleon to the throne of France. The particulars are not fully stated; but the general report is confirmed by the first persons in the suite of the Emperor. Many arrests have taken place. Brussels has likewise its gunpowder plots, which you must likewise have heard of. A conspiracy is said to have been formed to blow up the Royal Family, at a fête in the Hotel de Ville.

The debt of Norway, about which I spoke some time ago, which Sweden, by the treaty of Kiel, pays to Denmark, is reckoned at 20 millions of rix-dollars.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, Nov. 24.

The Duke of Wellington and Prince Metternich finally left Aix-la-Chapelle yesterday morning. They set out for Brussels together. It is said that, during their visit to that city, his Grace will accompany the Prince to the Field of Waterloo, where his own brightest laurels were earned, and where that peace was conquered which the Ministers of the Allied Powers have just been consolidating. Count Capo d'Istria and Count Nesselrode left Aix-la-Chapelle to-day the former for Germany, and the latter for France. The Duke of Richelieu sets out to-morrow; he has remained some days longer than he at first intended, for different reasons. As the convocation of the French Chambers is postponed for nearly a fortnight, it was not so necessary for him to be in Paris before the end of the month; and as the Ministers continued their meetings till the arrival of the Emperor Alexander, though their formal conferences were concluded on Thursday last, his presence may have been required here. He wished likewise to give Sir T. Lawrence an opportunity of finishing the excellent sketch of his portrait, which he had begun later than that of the other Ministers.

The affairs of France, you will see by the following important extract from the Protocol of the 19th instant, occupied the attention of Ministers at the last as well as at the first conference. This extract refers to the Protocol of the 11th of November, the substance of which I transmitted you on the same day; but the former is even more important than the latter, as it may be regarded as the elaborate and studied opinion of the first statesmen, bankers, and political economists of their time, on the present state of the money-market, the fluctuation in the exchanges, and the difficulty of effecting payments in cash over Europe. When it is considered that it was drawn up by Mr. Gentz, after receiving all the information that the most eminent bankers could supply, and attending the deliberations and council of the Allied Ministers, its reasonings will require no

other claim to attention, and perhaps to assent, and will be found sufficient to destroy any impression which the late application to prolong the term of payment, on the part of France, may have produced on those who are suspicious of every measure which she suggests, and every demand which she makes. As, except on the affairs of France, Congress has come to no final determination, the protocols of the conference on other subjects will be published in no authentic shape, till the intermediate decision of the Ministers result in some public act of the tribunal which they appoint to try the specific question, of which they have previously fixed the principles. So strictly is the rule enforced, that the agents of parties whose petitions have been presented, have been told that they can receive nothing but a verbal notice of the result, and that no extract from the Protocol can be given them. Such a refusal has been made, and verbal answers given, to the agents of the Westphalian creditors, of the mediatized Princes, and other applicants. I send you to-day the memorial of the Sovereign of Kniphausen. His application, it is said, is in a fair way of being settled to his satisfaction. The Portland family and that of Kniphausen, it is generally known, are of the same stock. These "essential points" are curious, as connecting the fate and the history of a very petty sovereignty with those mighty revolutions which created and obliterated kingdoms. The Count addressed himself to the Emperor of Russia, as heir of the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg, in which his states are situated, in case of the extinction of the family of the young Duke, who is the Emperor's nephew. The memorial was sent to the Sovereigns, and their Ministers, united in Congress. Russia declared, that she pretended to no rights of Sovereignty over Kniphausen. It was decided that the difference between the Count and the Grand Duke should be adjusted at Berlin, under the mediation of the Ministers of Prussia and St. Petersburg.

TWO O'CLOCK P. M.

P. S. A courier is arrived here from Prince Metternich; who states that a tumult had broken out at Brussels on the arrival of that Minister at the capital of the *disdevant* Austrian Netherlands. You will of course see some account of this in the Flanders papers. The report here is, that the people surrounded the hotel of the Minister, using seditious cries; and calling for the restoration of the Austrian sway. If this report has any foundation, it would appear that Brussels is now in a state of considerable agitation, probably created by those restless and turbulent refugees to whom it offered an asylum.

EXTRACT FROM THE PROTOCOL OF THE CONFERENCES AT AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, Nov. 19.

The banking-houses with which the French Government has treated for the execution of its pecuniary engagements, and whose universally acknowledged credit determined the Allied Powers not only to receive in payment bills of exchange, drawn upon those houses by the French Treasury, for the sum of 165 millions remaining to be discharged according to the 6th article of the convention of the 9th of October, but to cause by their intervention the realization of the sum of 100 millions effective value, payable in inscriptions of rents according to the 5th article of the same convention, had declared, that they could accomplish the different payments to which they were bound by nine instalments; and the favourable situation of Paris at the period when this arrangement was entered into, the facilities which circulation experienced, the increased value of the rents, and the prospect of an additional consolidation of public credit,

at the close of political transactions the most happy and satisfactory for France, seemed fully to justify the opinion, that the terms proposed by the said banking-houses did not exceed the limit of disposable means, and might be received and adopted without any inconvenience either to France, or to the Powers, her creditors.

Such was the state of things when the convention of the 9th of October was signed. But since the latter days of the same month, various symptoms, the importance of which could not be concealed, apprised the French Government, that notwithstanding the extensive resources which the bankers pledged to make! good, its payments, at their disposal, it would be difficult to realize these payments, within the stipulated periods, without directly exposing the circulation of Paris and of France, and indirectly that of the whole of commercial Europe, to serious inconvenience. Although the pecuniary obligations which the treaty of 20th of November, 1815, had imposed on France, had been in a great measure discharged by the improved returns of commerce, by the operations of exchange, and by all those artificial means, which in a perfect state of the reciprocal communication of countries restore specie to its proper amount, it still appears, however, on inquiry, that a very considerable portion of this specie was necessarily employed in adjusting the balances against France. To this first cause of diminution in the mass of circulating value, there were added others, the effects of which could not be misunderstood. Several of the principal states of Europe are endeavouring to substitute a metallic currency instead of paper, which had hitherto fulfilled its purposes. The measures adopted with this view required a large importation of specie; and it is sufficiently proved that this was effected in a great measure by an exportation of it from France. Temporary conjunctures, well known to those who occupy themselves attentively with these subjects, render this diminution of specie most sensible at the very period when a new creation of rentes was announced by the stipulations of the treaty of evacuation. The bank of France was the first to experience its effects. Its effective funds, not long ago more than sufficient for its wants, have been gradually pressed to a point, loyalty and prudence, the essential bases of that establishment, commanded it to narrow its discounts, and by the same step to restrain the issue of its notes. There has necessarily resulted from this measure an increased embarrassment in the general circulation; under circumstances which would have rendered an augmentation of specie or its representative signs desirable; in order to absorb the new rentes about to be brought to market: such was the insufficiency of the disposable effects, that the existing rentes could not maintain their price on the Exchange. The fall of the public funds was made manifest, at the moment when causes exclusively connected with pecuniary relations could alone explain such a phenomenon; since all the political and moral causes which might operate on the credit of a Government were favourable to France; but this depression having once taken place, a number of secondary circumstances, and particularly the unreflecting eagerness with which a certain number of holders of inscriptions hastened to dispose of them, produced a momentary diminution in the efficacy of the measures by which the Government and the respectable commercial houses that seconded its operations would soon have succeeded in bringing back the funds to their just level.

The rebound of what has occurred at Paris must necessarily be felt in the commercial relations of other European

cities; and if the evil be not attacked in its root, no country can be safe from its effects. It would be yielding to a dangerous illusion to believe, that in proportion as specie diminished in France it would abound in other countries. The totality of the pecuniary operations of the civilized world is accomplished by means of a sum comparatively small, the scarcity or abundance of money is much less determined by its positive quantity than by the degree of facility and rapidity of the movement which keeps it in circulation. But as soon as any cause arrests that movement in one of its principal central points the commercial transactions, the resources of industry, the operations of exchange the price of public funds, must every where feel the embarrassment; and the stagnation which takes place on one of the central exchanges of Europe must inevitably lead to a stagnation more or less general. Thus the embarrassments produced at Paris by the reduction of the discounts of the Bank, and progressive disappearance of money, have already become simultaneously evident in the operation of all other commercial places, and in the funds of every Government.

Independently of these grave considerations, the value of the public funds of France has, at the present moment, a particular interest for the Powers who are parties to the treaty of the 20th of November, 1815, and the convention of the 25th of April, 1818: for, having stipulated in the name of their subjects, who are creditors of France, that they shall receive the amount of their debts in inscriptions on the grand book of that country's public debt, ought to neglect no means within their reach for preventing the stock which the persons in question have received, or are about to receive, from being depreciated: and the measures which the French Government may adopt for maintaining the price of the inscriptions cannot for this reason alone, be indifferent to other States.

Having seriously reflected on this posture of affairs, on the numerous inconvenience which may arise from the sudden removal of too great a mass of money, or the injury which might be done to the commercial interests of every country, by the forced operations to which the houses engaged to make the payments would be obliged to have recourse, in order to effect such a removal within a too limited space of time, the French Government have proposed to the Powers who are creditors, to admit, in the stipulated arrangements, the two following modifications, viz:—

1. That of prolonging to 18 months the periods of payment which were fixed at 9 months by the convention of the 9th of October.

2. That of giving the contracting houses the power of discharging part of their engagements by bills on certain places out of France, which shall be specifically determined.

The Plenipotentiaries of Austria, Great Britain, and Russia have made these propositions a subject of serious consideration, and the result of their investigation having led them to recognize—

That the proposed modifications in no way deteriorate either the nature and solidity of the original engagements, or of the securities on which all the pecuniary stipulations of the 9th of October ultimately rest:

That these modifications cannot, in any manner, affect the confidence which the Powers have placed in the contracting houses, seeing that these houses have declared themselves ready to fulfil the original engagements, if the Powers judge it necessary or proper for them so to do:

That consequently, it will not be difficult to enlighten and reassure the public opinion as to the alarms which a false interpretation of this measure, or ignorance of its real motives, may occasion in any country;

That the said modifications cannot be considered as a particular advantage for the French government, or as a measure of relief granted to the houses with which that government had negotiated; but as an arrangement of mutual convenience, dictated by motives common to all the contracting parties, and not less conformable to the well understood interest of the creditor as to that of the debtor;

That, France engaging besides to become bound to the crediting Powers, for the payment of interest, at the rate of five per cent. in proportion to the delay occasioned by this new arrangement, there can arise no real loss to these Powers.

The Plenipotentiaries of the four Powers have adhered to the modifications proposed by the Plenipotentiary of France, in the stipulations of the convention of the 9th of October, and have in concert with him, digested the same, and agreed to them, as they are inserted in the Protocol signed on the 11th of November.

(Signed)
METTERNICH. BERNSTROFF.
RICHELIEU. NESSELRODE.
CASTLEREAGH. CAPO D'ISTRIA.
HARDENBERG.

FRANKFORT JOURNALS.

LONDON, Nov. 25 1818.

The apartments in Kensington Palace formerly occupied by the Princess of Wales, are preparing for the reception of the Dutchess of Kent who is coming to England for her accouchement.

Intelligence has been received in the City from Valparaiso, on the Coast of Chili. The Royal Squadron maintains a strict blockade of that port General Osorio is at Concepcion and the insurgents shew no demonstration of molesting him. They seem to have lost all their activity since they have dismissed *en masse*, the French Officers who were in their service. This extraordinary measure is attributed to the jealousy and ingratitude which at all times have been a distinguished feature of a republican Government. Osorio only waited reinforcements to recommence offensive operations. The Insurgent Chiefs speak only of evacuating Chili to return to the shores of the Plata, in expectation of the grand expedition from Cadiz.

By letters from Calais of the 8th Nov. we are informed that the passage of the English Troops had been delayed for 3 or 4 days, in consequence of the embarkation of the Artillery & Baggage. Three Regiments of Infantry and five of Cavalry were still expected to arrive. The English army has in its suite, an extraordinary number of women and children. It will be hardly believed but it is no less true that 1409 women and 1829 children have already embarked. The number would have been still more considerable if the Police had not adopted means to prevent the defection of a great number of French girls who followed the English Troops. The Prisons of the Town were filled with them & the Gendarmerie have conducted them by Brigades to the place of their nativity.

Baron de Humboldt has decidedly renounced the situation at the Court of London, and contents himself with retaining his rank as a councillor of State at Berlin.

We are assured that the Queen has left a Will in which she has forbidden that her body should be embalmed. The same ceremonial will be observed for her interment as was used at that of Queen Caroline, wife of Geo. the II. who died in 1737.

The following curious particulars have been published respecting the history of the late Queen. When George the III. came to the Crown he became urgent to make a suitable marriage. The well known ardent attachment of the king to Lady Sarah Lennox, sister of the Duke

of Richmond as well as certain intrigues of Mr. Fox, afterwards Lord Holland to strengthen this youthful passion, hastened the execution of the plans of the Princess Dowager and Lord Bute. It is said that the Princess had in view one of her nieces or at least a Princess of Saxegotha. But the Cabinet were averse to this intention. Lord Bute then sent one of his confidential friends a Scotch Officer said to be Col. Graham, (who was afterwards appointed to a high situation in the Tower in the gift of the Queen) to visit the Courts of Germany to select a Queen for Great Britain. His instructions were that she was well made, of pure blood, good health, and that she should possess agreeable talents particularly music of which the King was passionately fond, and moreover that she should be of a mild and obliging disposition. Colonel Graham met at the waters of Pyrmont the Reigning Princess of Strelitz, and her two daughters. The Princess had little or no Etiquette and the facility of communication which a watering place affords gave the Colonel an opportunity of observing the Princesses and estimating their character and habits. Her serene Highness visited the Rooms and Promenades, and took part in the amusement of society without any distinction which could prevent an examination of their conduct by the Colonel, and it appears that it was there that he decided in favor of the youngest as answering better to his instructions. In short after the necessary communications &c. Charlotte of Strelitz was chosen as the wife of George the 3d, and Lord Harcourt was dispatched to make a formal demand of her hand and to conclude the matrimonial convention. The Voyage of the Queen from Cuxhaven to Harwich was long and dangerous, it was the celebrated Lord Anson who commanded the Squadron. At the Marriage of the Queen it was remarked as a singular circumstance that Lady Sarah Lennox, was one of the maids of Honour to the Bride.

Although possessed of little beauty the Queen had an agreeable smile and a countenance expressive of benevolence. She succeeded perfectly in captivating the affections of her Royal husband and even obtained a large share of popularity, when the administration of Lord Bute exposed the King to the public censure. Her domestic virtues received in Parliament, even from the opposition members, the highest eulogium. The mother of a numerous family the Queen bestowed the most assiduous attention to the education of her children. In presiding at Court she kept at a distance with the most inflexible severity all whose manners, or reputation even, had not all the purity of which her own conduct gave the example. It was in this only that she exerted her influence in the Government for her good sense soon pointed out to her that neither the constitution nor the English character would permit her exercising any political sway, and she abstained during her whole life from every thing relating to intrigues of state, and never interfered either in the dismissal or nomination of ministers. Having received on her marriage a private purse of £100,000 sterling she administered this revenue with the most perfect order, and with a parsimony which the public conceived too minute. She made also continual savings, particularly at the commencement of the French Revolution. The Parsimony of Parliament towards the Royal family and a wish to provide for the Princesses her daughters explain & justify the economy of the Queen. The Interior of Windsor Palace and the other Establishments of the Queen resembled entirely the order and simplicity of a private English family. The Princesses directed under her superintendence all the daily expenses. The Queen nevertheless on solemn occasions did not neglect to display the magnificence worthy of one of the first Thrones in the world, tho

seventy two years old she fulfilled with dignity the duties of her elevated situation.

PRICE CURRENT.

		Rs. Q. R.
Cotton Ahmoed,	per Surat Candy	230 0 00
Ditto Ditto Toomil,	of 21 Maunds	240 0 00
Ditto Bownaghur,	or 7 Cwt.	190 0 00
Ditto Ditto Toomil,		230 0 00
Ditto Linree Wudwan,	New.	190 0 00
Ditto Ditto Toomil,		240 0 00
Ditto Kutch,		180 0 00
Ditto Ditto Toomil,		220 0 00
Bengal Rice 1 sort,	per Bag	9 0 00
Ditto unboiled 2 do.	do. do.	8 0 00
Ditto Moongey,	do. do.	6 0 00
Sugar Bengal real 1 sort,	per Bag	30 0 00
Ditto 2 do.	do. do.	28 0 00
Ditto Batavia in Can-	per Maund of 41 1/2	6 1 00
ister,	seers 1 sort,	
Ditto China 4a	per Surat Maund	6 1 00
Chest,	of 41 seers	
Sugar Candy Chinchu,	per Surat Maund	10 2 00
of 43 1/2 seers		
Ditto do. Canton,	do. do.	9 2 00
Ditto do. 2 do.	do. do.	9 0 00
Raw Silk Nankeen,	per pukka seer	17 2 00
Raw Silk Canton, 1 st.	15 seers to a	17 0 00
	B'bay Maund	
Ditto do. 2 do.	do. do.	16 2 00
Ditto do. 3 do.	do. do.	16 0 00
Salt petre,	per Bag	20 0 00
Gamboge,	per 100	37 0 00
Benjamin Hart,	per Surat Maund	20 0 00
of 40 seers or		
37 1/2 lb.		
Ditto Europe market,	Ditto Ditto	40 0 00
Ghee Caranchy,	per Bombay Maund	7 2 00
Wheat Jambosier,	per C7 of 8 Parah	28 0 00
Gram Surat, new,	per ditto do.	18 0 00
Paddy,	per ditto Moora	25 0 00
Cocoanut Oil,	per B'bay Maund	3 3 00
Jengely do.	per do.	3 3 00
Pepper Tellichery,	per C7 of 4 Robins	125 0 00
Bluticle,	ditto	135 0 00
Ditto Eastern,	per do. of 21 maunds	120 0 00
	per Surat Candy	
Ginger Bengal,	of 22 Maunds	60 0 00
	or 321 lbs.	
Malabar	per Bombay	
	Candy of 22	50 0 00
	Mds. or 616 lbs.	
Turmeric Bengal,	per Surat Candy,	40 0 00
Hemp Concan,	per Bombay Candy,	115 0 00
Ghaaty,	per ditto	105 0 00
Northern,	per Surat Candy,	80 0 00
Cardamums 1 sort,	per Surat Maund	60 0 00
	of 42 seers	
	at 40 to 50	
Sandal Wood 1 sort,	pieces to a C7. of	160 0 00
	21 Mds. or 588 lb.	
Ditto 2 do.	70 and 80 do. do.	130 0 00
Ditto 3 do.	do. do.	110 0 00
Beetlenut white Malay,	per Surat Candy	55 0 00
	of 21 Maunds	
Malabar,	Bombay Candy,	52 0 00
Coir Laccadive,	C7 of 21 Mds.	60 0 00
Copra New,	per do. of 4 Robins	50 0 00
Dammer Malacca Raw	per Surat Candy	50 0 00
	of 22 Maunds	
Ditto boiled,		55 0 00
Sago,	per Maund	2 0 00
Quick Silver,	per Surat Maund	42 0 00
Vermillion,	per Bundle	1 2 00
Camphor China,	per Maund of 42	30 0 00
	seers	
Tin in large slab,	per Maund 40 seers	12 1 00
Tuteneague,	per Surat Maund	12 0 00
Elephants teeth Europe,	per do. do.	60 0 00
Nutmegs,	per pound	3 0 00
Mace,	per pound	3 2 00
Cassia,	do. do.	0 2 25
Coffee Mocha,	per Surat Maund	20 0 00
	of 44 seers	
Ditto Java,	ditto	none
Ditto Bourbon,	ditto	none
Almonds,	per do. do.	5 0 00
Kismises,	do. do. do.	4 0 00
Hing Europe Market,	per Surat Maund	12 0 00
	of 44 seers	
	or 1 Candy	
Brimstone,	per 22 Surat Mds.	75 0 00
Cochineal,	per pound	17 0 00
Saffron, Free of Oil,	per do.	45 0 00
Iron Swedish,	per Surat Candy	55 0 00
Ditto English,	ditto	40 0 00
Ditto Malwan,	ditto	50 0 00
Steel in Tub,	per Cwt.	12 0 00
Ditto Bundles,	ditto.	16 0 00
Pig lead,	per do.	10 0 00
Copper, Sheathing,	per Surat Maund	22 0 00
Ditto plate,	per do. do.	23 2 00
Copper Nails,	per Cwt.	63 0 00
Brass, Ditto,	ditto	45 0 00
Tar,	per Barrel	20 0 00
Tin Plates,	per chest	22 0 00
Red lead,	per Cwt.	11 2 00
White lead,	per do.	14 0 00
Brandy,	per Gallo n	7 0 00
Gin,	per large case	30 0 00
Arrack Columbo,		
In Bond,	per Gallo n	1 1 00
Spanish Dollars,	per 100	219 2 00
German Crowns,	per 100	214 0 00
Venetians,	per 100	500 0 00
Gubbas,	per 100	494 0 00
Remittance to England at six months 2 3 per Rupee		
Freight to England	7 1/2 per Ton.	
Loose Freight	5 1/2	
Exchange on Calcutta, B'bay Rs. 105 per 100 Sicca.		
on Madras.	par.	
It may be stated that assorted Investments of Goods, from England and other parts of Europe, as also from America, are selling at 20 per Cent advance.		
Marine stores when purchased separately prime cost.		